

UPDATED: 03/29/96

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR JUNKYARDS

Best management practices can be thought of as using "good housekeeping" practices. Listed below are several procedures to operate your facility and minimize the risk of contamination to the environment.

1. A waste oil and waste fluid collection area must be set up. This area must have a bermed impervious surface and be under cover. Wastes are to be stored in clearly marked containers that are in good condition. Leaking containers must be replaced. Strippers, chlorinated solvents and flammable solvents must be kept in separate containers. Antifreeze must also be stored separately. Waste mineral spirits must not be disposed off with the waste oil. This makes the waste oil a hazardous waste. All waste receipts must be obtained and kept at your facility for a minimum of three (3) years and be made available for review.
 - a. Waste oil is normally recycled and taken by a permitted waste oil hauler.
 - b. Chlorinated solvents, strippers or flammable solvents must be recycled by a permitted solvent recycler or disposed of as hazardous waste. This waste must be shipped by a permitted hazardous waste hauler to an approved EPA facility.
 - c. Antifreeze must be collected and shipped by an approved hauler or recycled using a certified recycling unit.
 - d. Used oil filters must be collected and handled by a permitted hauler or recycler. All fluids must be drained from filters prior to disposal. These filters cannot be disposed of in the trash or dumpster, unless a hazardous waste profile has been made indicating otherwise. A list of oil filter recycler is available upon request.
 - e. Refrigerants must be collected with an approved refrigerant recovery machine. Facility must have at least one (1) person certified to use the machine.
2. Receipts and/or manifests for all waste generated on site must be kept at your facility for a minimum of three (3) years and made available for review by DERM.
3. Engines must be stored on an impervious surface and under cover due to potential leaks from filters and fluids inside the engine. All used parts with oil and/or grease must also be stored on an impervious surface. All fluids from gas tanks,

transmission, crank cases, oil filters, etc. should be removed prior to crushing or storing.

4. Small oil spills may be cleaned up with absorbent material (pads or pigs). These absorbent materials may be reused several times before disposing via an approved hauler.
5. Steam cleaning, pressure cleaning and/or parts washing may not be done over open ground.
 - a. Parts washing must be done in a container or parts washer. The parts can be rinsed or air dried over fluid, not even rinse water, is to be disposed of to open ground, storm drains or septic tank. Research has shown that this rinse water contains solvents, metals, oil and grease. Dirty parts washing fluid may be recycled or disposed of properly as previously discussed above in 1(b). A permitted parts washing contractor who brings new fluid and takes away the sludge and dirty fluid is the preferred disposal method.
 - b. Steam cleaning and/or pressure cleaning must be done in an area designed to collect and contain the cleaning effluent. The system must recycle, collect or treat the effluent.
 1. If detergents or solvents are not used, an oil/water separator connected to sewer will usually allow effluent to meet sewer standards.
 2. If detergents or solvents are used, the oil and grease are emulsified and the separator would no longer function properly. In these cases, treatment or recycling systems must be used. If the treated water meets sewer standards, it can be discharged to the sewer; or for existing facilities on septic tank, it can be hauled to a sewage treatment plant by a permitted septic tank hauler. No industrial waste may be discharged into septic tanks.

*** Plans for steamcleaning and/or pressure cleaning, and/or recycling systems must be submitted to DERM for approval before construction.

6. Brake pads and shoes (especially older types) may contain asbestos. It is recommended that High Efficiency Particulate Air (EPA) filter vacuum be used on the braking systems prior to servicing (whether dust is visible or not.) Once this filter bag has been filled, it may be double bagged (reinforced packed), labeled properly as an asbestos containing waste, and shipped to a Class I landfill for disposal (or it may be disposed of properly as a hazardous waste.)

7. Used lead-acid batteries must be sent to a recycler. Batteries must be stored on concrete or other impervious surface and under cover until shipment.
8. Do not discharge used coolant, test tank or flush out waters into septic tanks, storm drains, sanitary sewers, soakage pits, or onto the ground surface.
9. Storage
 1. For storing large amounts of chemicals and/or fuels:
 - a. All chemicals and fuel storage areas must be contained within an impervious bermed or walled area capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest single storage tank within the secondary containment area.
 2. In large storage areas, there must be aisle space between storage products. This will enable inspection of the container for leaks and/or corrosion. Incompatible chemicals or materials should be stored separately.

*** In all aforementioned situations where the waste is deemed to be hazardous, a permitted hazardous waste transporter must be used to transport the waste to a federally approved hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility. Hazardous waste manifests, receipts and exception reports must be maintained at your facility. The facility generating the hazardous waste is required to obtain an Environmental, Protection Agency (EPA) identification number, by contacting:***

Notification Coordinator
Bureau of Waste Planning and Regulation
Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
Twin Towers Office Building Room 471
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-4805

10. Special attention should be paid to storm drain (also known as storm sewer) locations. Storm drains are designed to help alleviate rainwater build-up. These drains are not connected to the sanitary sewer system but rather assist in allowing rainwater to drain directly into the ground and groundwater. Therefore, no discharges are to go to these storm drains. Areas nearby storm drains must be kept free of oil, grease and other contaminants so that rainwater does not wash these materials into the storm drains.

Pollution Prevention Suggestions

The reduction or elimination, at the source, of discharges or emissions to the environment.

1. Waste fluids should be segregated and kept separately. This prevents mixing incompatible substances and prevents contamination of a non-hazardous waste by a hazardous waste. This also allows them each to be recycled or disposed of appropriately and reduce disposal costs.
2. Recycling of waste fluids is a preferred option. This can either be done on-site or shipped to an approved recycler off-site. Units for filtering, adding the necessary additives and restoring coolant are available. (Installation of such units must be approved by DERM and the Fire Dept.)
3. For small to medium facilities, it may be more economical to have a parts washer contractor replenish the parts cleaner and remove the spent solution, than to install a solvent recycling still.
4. Large facilities, on-site solvent recycling stills are usually very economical with payback periods of only 2-3 years.
5. Alternative cleaners are available (e.g. special water based cleaners) that replace traditional solvent. These can be used in a variety of system including dip tanks, power washers with jet sprays, or ultrasonic immersion tanks.
6. Parts cleaning can be done in 3 stages
 1. Preclean to remove heavier dirt (e.g. with a wire brush)
 2. Sink #1 as an initial sink to do heavier cleaning. Recycled only after full use.
 3. Sink #2 as a final sink for precision cleaning (used as make-up for sink #1).
7. Parts can be removed slowly from solvent sinks and allowed to sit a few minutes on "dip racks" which drain back to the sink. Rollaway covers that are kept closed when not in use can be used on the sink. Sludges should be removed often and properly disposed, but the solution itself can be used many times.
8. Stop leaks quickly. Drip pans can be placed to catch leaks. Spot mopping with a bucket (and proper disposal of the water) can be performed. Floor cleaning machines are available that will spray a cleaning solution, scrub with brushes, and vacuum up the solution (to be disposed of properly). Absorbent pads are available that allow the oil to be "squeezed out" into a waste oil drum. The pads can be reused several times.
9. Brake parts should be recycled and/or sent to the manufacturer for relining when possible.
10. Tires may be recapped for reuse.

11. Scrap parts can be sold to metal recyclers.

Questions will be answered by the Industrial Facilities Section staff at (305)372-6600. Any questions concerning pollution prevention please call the Pollution Prevention Program at (305)372-6784.

All junkyard facilities are required to obtain an Annual Pollution Control Operating Permit.